LEPROSY ON THE DECLINE. CONCLUSION OF THE CONGRESS OF

EXPERTS AT BERLIN. Ed Hung Chang's Plans for Military and Naval Referms in China Approved Lectur-ing in England Europe's Wine Crop Pos-

Statistics-Buglish Watering Places. London, Oct. 22.-The proceedings of the Leprosy Congress at Berlin should serve on the whole to reduce the apprehension which has been growing for some years past by reason of the apparent increase of this oldest and worst scourge of humanity. Almost simultaneous reports gained currency and credence a few years ago that leprosy was increasing rapidly in India, South Africa, Australia, and several islands in the Pacific. More recently the disquieting fact has been made known that no important country and no great city is without its lepers, the average number in London, New York, Paris, rin being probably not less than 100 each. It is practically established also that the disease is infectious, though not contagious. But the reassuring feature of the situation is the knowledge that the scourge is measurably diminishing, and that there is no reason to fear any serious recrudescence of it in civilized

No cure for leprosy is yet known to science. but the disease is now much better understood than ever before. The delegates to the recent congress were pretty well agreed that it is a bacillar disease, with a specific germ, that it is not hereditary, and that it is communicable in much the same way as are cholera and typhoid fever, though in a much less active and dangerous degree. In other words, leprosy can-not be communicated by the atmosphere, as in the case of smallpox, scarlet fever, or influenza, Most persons would probably escape infection even from actual physical contact unless many times repeated. There are well authenticated cases, however, in which the disease has been transported by insects. One of the terrors of life in certain infected communities is this dan ger from mosquitoes. If one of these insects ites a leper and happens next to attack a non infected person, the latter may become inocu lated with the germs of the disease, especially is he is rash enouge to kill the mosquito while it is in the act of stinging. It is a common pre caution, where this danger exists, for the inhab itants to content themselves with driving away insect pests-never to kill them upon the skin where they have punctured it.

No decisive or satisfactory information was gained at Berlin with regard to the origin, & c., he source of the spontaneous development of leprosy. Jonathan Hutchinson's theory, which e holds very tenaciously, that an exclusively or predominant fish diet is the cause of the die ease, found no supporters. There was some difference of opinion regarding the necessity for the isolation of lepers, but the majority was overwhelmingly large in favor of strict sequestration. Dr. Hansen reported that the system of isolation in Sweden and Norway had been strikingly successful, and had reduced the numvictims from 3,000 to 1,000 within the past four or five years. There were encouraging reports of the dec ine of the disease in the Bal tic provinces of Russia and in India and other places. All agreed that cleanliness, observance of sanitary laws, improvement of general health' variety of diet, and isolation of the infected are formidable enemies of the scourge.

In fact, there is good reason for hoping that the new century will not be many years old be fore this plague has been entirely driven out of the civilized nations of the world. The next great triumph of medical science will probably e the discovery of cures or prophylactics that will give control over all germ diseases-typhoid. alaria, diphtheria, and leprosy among them. Many leaders of the profession believe that the day is not far distant when these greatest enemies of human longevity will be conquered.

News from Pekin indicates that Li Hung Chang's star is again in the ascendant in the Flowery Kingdom, and the reforms which he mended as the result of his recent worldgirdling tour are likely to be speedily adopted. Conferences have been held recently in London by Chang Yen Huen, Haue Ching Cheng, and Lo Fong Lub, which confirmed Li's suggestions regarding the military and naval reorganization of the Chinese Empire. It is stated that the Emperor will speedily order that these reforms be executed. Following is that portion of Li's memorandum dealing with naval and military

What China needs most are fortified harbors and a good navy, which must be built abroad at first, because the Chinese yards cannot possibly compete with the foreign once. The ships must, in the first place, protect the Government building yards, in order to prevent nts by a few host like those of Foochow and Wei-Hei-Wei. For the protection of the navy, which will be small at first, at least three well-armed ports are necessary, owing to the great length of the Chinese coast. These ports may be Kianchau Bay, in the north; Nemkwan, in the middle, and Mirs Bay, close to Kong-Kong, in the south. They ought to be fortified at once. Until the fortifications of Kianchau Bay are ready, ad interior. For the reorganization of the navy an administrative body like the British Admiralty should be created under a European organizer, who would have to issue all naval in structions and regulations. In the building of the navy the main thing to be attended to must be that ships of the same class shall also be of the same type, for which reason the work must be intrusted to as few firms as possible. For recruiting purposes three central offices must be established. The recruits must be got from among the coast fishermen. They must serve seven years, after which they may bind themselves for seven years more or enter the reserve.

The reorganization of the army must be effected on the same lines. The main thing is to get able foreign instructors of one nationality as soon as possible, instructors in artillery, engineering, signalling, and navigation are tho e are most in want of. Discipline is at present highly unsatisfactory, and must therefore have special attention paid to it. The establishment of permanent camps, like that at Aldershot, is urgently advisable, and the recruits should be drilled in the British fashion, with slight mod . fications. The School of Navigation at Tientsin is all that can be wished, but the young officers of the navy must take a two years' voyage round the world, and those of the army must study for two years at a military, and medical officers at a med cal, academy. The necessary funds must be granted to each department for a year in advance. Till this be done it will be absolutely necessary to allot them a definite

sum, say, 10,000,000 taels. For the execution of these measures a com mission of three European officials—a civil, a naval, and a military engineer-must be ap pointed, who shall also test the existing ships and guns. Moreover, offers of efficient modern shipbuilding establishments, gun foundries, and ammunition factories must be examined. He fore contracts are concluded the Government should insist that a Chinese founder, boiler maker, or shipbuilder should personally watch the progress of the work abroad, and take part in it. These men will form the nucleus of a od class of artisans, to be afterward educated in China itself. One complete establishment for the construction of naval machinery, which however, would build, at most, gunboats under European surveillance, will suffice for the pre-

"As to the commissariat departments for the army and navy, the present system of giving the Commandant a monthly lump sum must be completely abolished, as it has led to very grave abuses. Instead of that, the Government must create a special bureau administration, and large, well-filled coal depote, since the neceseary materials are not always to be had in time of war. Finally China must get six or eight able European officers, to whom the supreme management of the reorganization of the army and navy may be implicitly intrusted. They will have to form a staff of the best native and foreign instructors.'

It will be seen from the above that Great Britain has evidently made the greatest impres-sion upon Li Huy, Chang's observation, both in neval and military matters. He does not dis-

tinctly say so, but evidently he is in favor of | far more than atmospheric air to the disseminaputting both the army and the navy of China ander British tutelage during the period of incubation-which he describes as necessary.

The lecture is not a very general form of en tertainment in England. But lately there has been quite a revival of the lecturers' calling, and England has its Major Pond in the person of Mr. Christy, who has given an interviewer some in teresting details about English lectures and lecturers. In the first place, the old professional orator is practically extinct. He was a man who used to find out what the people wanted to hear about and then got up a lecture on the subject. Nowadays people demand a specialist. A man or woman must first gain fame in some particular line, and then the public want to hear him

or her talking about that line.
At least two-thirds of the lecturing engagements are made through societies indirectly connected with some Nonconformist congregation. In almost every lecture all subjects of a controversial or sectarian nature are strictly parred. Three-quarters of the lectures are given in the northern and midland counties, and the

winter, of course, is the season. As to the lecturers, Mr. Christy says that, broadly speaking, the woman lecturer is nonexistent; there are one or two exceptions, and these are chiefly lecturers on musical subjects. Dr. Nansen has been the greatest success on the platform for many years, but he is not reckoned as among ordinary lecturers. Of these Sir Robert Ball, the astronomer, is by far the most popular. He can make as many engagements as he cares to undertake. As a class, lectures on travel and exploration, when given by prominent travellers, are the most popular. Selous of South African fame has all his dates booked from January to March. Literary men are apparently somewhat of a speculation. Ian Maclaren is the only "Kailyarder" who has nade a great success on the lecture platform. Max O'Rell, Lucy of Punch and the House of Commons, and Zangwill are other favorites.

As to the profits of lecturing, from the lectur ers' point of view, they do not seem to be par ticularly great. There are probably not a dozen men in the country who make a living from lecturing alone. For a really good man with considerable reputation the average fee is \$50 a night, which is increased perhaps to \$75 when there are a long journey and many travelling expenses. One hundred and twenty-five dollars is a very exceptional foe.

Reports from the calcf wine producing counries of Europe afford Interesting material for speculation, especially in the case of France and Italy. France has suffered from a succession of bad years. Phylloxera, mildew, and blackrot have worked havoe season after season. Replanting of vineyards and chemically purging the vines seem to have had little effect. In addition, the vine-growers are suffering from the consequences of a policy which they have followed too long. When the yield was small they imported cheap foreign wines to blond with the native products. So long as these wines were used chiefly as a blend the owners of vineyards profited; but it is notorious that of late years the importation of foreign wines has assumed a new character. The wine is bought on its own merits; and the French grower finds himself undersold by wines which, if somewhat rough and coarse, are sound and wholesome

This year again the run of bad luck continues. Of the 45,000,000 hectolitres of wine required for French consumption not one-half, it is expected, will be produced this year. At least 300,000,000 of gallons will be required from Algeria, Italy, Spain, &c., to make up the de delener.

Here comes the subject for speculation. Will France eventually join Germany and Great Britain and form a kind of triple alliance of beer-drinking nations! No one who knows modern France can have failed to remark the increased consumption of beer and spirits there Walk along the boulevards in Paris and take note of the vast army of book drinkers, and you will begin to think that there must be some thing in the assertion that it is a law of history that whenever beer comes into competition with wine, the latter is driven out. We must wait some time to see the truth of this theory, and it will not be a very long time if beer drinking in France continues its present rate of increase Then we can test another theory. A favorite maxim with opponents of beer is that those who drink beer think beer. Some critics profess that they can already see the effect of beer upon the literature and manners of the country pointing to "a spirit of pessimism, a sombreness and heaviness once unknown." To investigators of this description one might suggest the English House of Lords as a fertile field for inquiry. There the wine drinkers have been ousted by the beer makers. It would be inter esting to see what conclusions would be drawn from a careful and scientific examination,

The reports from Italy lead one to wonder whether that distressful country may find some measure of salvation in hor vineyards. From all parts of Italy come tilings of a successful harvest. As the outlook in Spain for wine and every hing else is distinctly gloomy. Italy is the only European country in which the vintage is exceptionally good. She has thus a magnificent opportunity, and some of the producers are bestirring themselves to profit by it. Hitherto have clung to slovenly and primitive methods. No country in the world is naturally better fitted for the wine industry than Italy. Nothing seems impossible with her soil and her sun. As yet but a small part of the whole produce has found its way abroad, and it has generally been consumed with French labels on t. The Government has already begun to educate the vine grower, pointing out the necessity of skilfully dressing the vines, sorting the fruit. and maturing the wine. But to ask the overtaxed, heavily burdened producer ito keep several vintages in his cellars for some years is to ask the impossible. Relieve him of some of his burden, and, with proper education, the vine grower of Italy might in time do much more for his country than the army and navy. which at present are more than she can suppor

comfortably. While on the subject of beer and wine, let me recommend the tectotal propagandists to turn their attention to flies and ants. It would be of little use, I fear, to appeal to their moral sense, but something might be done if they would con fine these insects within safe-guarded establishments and restrict them to a properly sterilized

The connection between ants and flies and beer and wine may perhaps seem somewhat obscure. But Dr. Amadeo Berlese of the Portici Labora tory for Agricultural Chemistry has discovered that these insects are simply unlicensed purveyors of alcoholic yeasts. He had frequently detected the cells of two alcoholic yeasts hidden in fissures of the bark on the trunks of both fruit and forest trees. These he suspected to have been transported by the ants, which were constantly travelling up and down the trunks, and it seemed likely that flies might co operate in the work. First he put the question to the ants. He collected a large number of a species which is very common in vineyards. They were allowed to have access to bunches of grapes which had been carefully sterilized and afterward placed under conditions that prevented the possibility of any introduction of moulds or yearts from the outer air. The result in less than a fortnight was that all the bunches which the ants could visit were abundantly in-fested with yeasts and moulds, while several others, which had been preserved even for a much longer time in sterilized vessels from which the ants were excluded, had neither moulds nor yeasts nor bacteria on their surfaces. The flies were next attended to. A number of hits of sterlized meat were set out on a terrace. some of them covered by wire gauze, others acessible to the flies. After two hours' exposure to them and thirteen to the air, yeasts were found to be much more abundant in the former; ludged, Dr. Beriese estimates that the quantity of yeasts conveyed by flies is about twenty-six times as great as is brought by the air. Similar experimer were made with grapes, and with similar results.

The general result of the whole series of experiments was to demonstrate that ants and certain flies play an important part, not only in the distribution (as was already known), but also in the preservation and multiplication, of alcoholio ferments. Insects, in fact, costribute

tion of reasts.

The report of the Postmaster-General, the Duke of Norfolk, for the last finencial year is a plain, businesslike document, unaderned by the humor with which his predecessors used to lighten its pages, but full of interesting statistics. The figures, as one would naturally expect, are large. Letters for the year amounted to 1,893,000,000, and postal packets of all sorts o 3,141,715,000, showing an increase of 3.6 per ent, in the twelve months. Registered letters numbered nearly thirteen and a half millious The average number of letters received by each man, woman, and child in the realm was 79.4. Parcel post delivery has increased more than 5 per cent, in the year, and the express delivery service also shows expansion; but this service is practically only used in London, for of the 438, 126 specially delivered letters 67 per cent, were n the London district. The service does not seem to be known yet in many parts of the

lie is displayed. No less than \$3,215,855 worth of property was found in returned letters, while letters without any address at all were found to contain more than \$25,000 worth. In connection with the Post Office the Post Office Savings Bank is more vigorous than ever, The amount due to depositors has grown in a year from more than \$489,000,000 to more than \$540,000,000. The character or class of the depositors may be deduced from the fact that there are nearly 7,000,000 of them, more than half of whom are women and children. Women and children, indeed, are calculated to be more than 60 per cent, of the whole body of deposit ors. Comparing England, Scotland, and Ire and as depositors, it appears that one in five of the population deposits in England, while in both Scotland and Iretand the proportion is 1

The usual carclesaness on the part of the pub

To the modern man Bath, if he ever thinks of it at all, is merely suggestive of the last cen tury, the days of the Georges and Queen Anne. To Bath went the heroes and heroines of Smol-lett. Miss Burney and Miss Austen, to gamble fight, quarrel, drink tea, dance and make love, incidentally, also, to drink the waters. Bath was the realm over which Beau Nash, prince of dandles, held despotle sway. The ancient Ro mans, of course, had long before discovered the virtues of Bath waters. But in the days to which I refer Bath was more a centre of fashion, a seventeenth century Newport without the sea, than a real place of cure. Certainly the frequenters, or some of them, drank the waters and bathed in a rough-and-ready, irregular way. A hard-living, hard-drinking generation would, perhaps, at Bath keep within moderate bounds for two months in the year in order that it might live in defiance of doctors the other ten. But the famous pumproom was rather a mart of goasip than of healing mineral waters. Gambling and dancing, cockfighting, driving and what not were the real occupations of Bath.

The days for these have long gone by, and recent attempt to boom Bath as a health resort can meet with little real success. To improve the old Roman baths, to get the Duke of Cambridge down to make speeches and eat luncheons, cannot avail to set back the hands of the clock of time. Advertisements of modern Bath will chiefly result in making those who have read of its past glories think for a while of the charm and interest which still cling to the spot, like the faint fragrance of pot-pourri to some oldtime relic of a Georgian dame

The fact is the day of the English watering place is irrevocably gone. As long as children are a power in the land, sea beaches will always be in demand. But the water-drinking cure will probably never again flourish in England. The analyses of the springs may show all that a doctor could desire; there may be the right proportion of chloride of calcium, oxide of iron, and phosphates, and so forth. But the English watering place cannot offer its patients the great desideratum they can obtain at Carlsbad, Aix, Wiesbaden, Kissingen, Homburg, and a dozen places one might mention on the Continent. And that is the ability to count upon weeks of almost unbroken sunshine. Such a thing has been known in England and will probably be seen again. But you can never reckon on it. It is going rather far to say that three fine days and a thunder storm make an English summer. But the invalid can never be sure that a day or two of cold and rain will not come suddenly in any week or month and undo all the work of the preious warmth and sunshine.

Moreover, the managers of such places in England have refused to march with the times. They have not catered with skill and enterprise for the wants of the sick or the larger class of visitors who want to be amused as much as to be cured. Local energy it England seems to be anated with the parting of a few shenba the laying of a few lawn templs courts, and an all too scanty substitution of asphalt or concrete for cobblestones. They know little or nothing of the continental kursanis or casinos, the benutiful gardens, the well-made walks through miles of woods, and above all the excellent music and variety of entertainment past ded for young and old. The Englishman in most cases is too fond of arguing "those were my father's customs, and so they shall be mine." The natural result is that pleasure to a great extent has flitted across the Channel, and there is no lack of complaints that a good deal of business is following it just now. H. R. C.

THE UTE WAR TEN YEARS AGO. two Whites Were Killed and Four Wounded, Cost to the Government, \$50,814.72.

From the Denver Republican. The last attempt to forcibly convince the Utes of the majesty of Colorado law cost just \$50,-314.72, when all the bil's were allowed, exclusive of interest, which has since piled up to quite a fortune within itself. Two whites were killed and four were wounded. This happened in August, 1887, when all the White River Valey was included in Garfield county.

Under their treaty the Utes could occupy the unsettled part of their old reservation, not only for a hunting ground, but to pasture their herds of ponies, goats, and cattle. This privilege they used to the utmost, and they became very un-

MINING EXPERTS WANTED.

CHANGES OF SUCCESS AMONG MIN WHO WORK UNDER GROUND. in Outline of the Work Needed to Train a Tendercoot-it is a Long, Hard, and Fx-pensive Course, and Only Those Well Adapted by Taste and Capacity Should Try ft In behalf of the younger readers of THE SUN. who have had their thoughts turned by the great discoveries of gold in South Africa and

Alaska to mines and mining as a means of obtaining wealth, a reporter has had interviews with a number of men of while experience, with a view of learning what chances of success an ambitious youth may find in such enterprises, and especially what kind of training is needed to fit a tenderfoot for the work. As to the chances of success, it may be said first of all, as was said in THE SUN five years ago, if a man has for his chief object in life the attaining of great wealth, and if he is so intent on this , bleet that he is willing to pay the price

in the way of personal labor and the enduring of hardships of various sorts, there is no kind of business that is more promising; and by great wealth a sum reckoned by the hundred thousand -say half a million or more-is meant. In proportion to the number of men who have gone into it to gain great wealth, mining has produced more millionaires than any other business known to the United States. At least that is what the reporter learned in his interviews Further than this, the chances of obtaining moderate wealth are also great when one compares them with the chances offered by the ommon mercantile, manufacturing, and mechanical lines of industry. Probably there is nothing more astonishing to a traveller who visits a mine camp for the first time than the proportion of men among its citizens who are to 15. The average credit of an Englishman is worth, or have been worth at one time, any a little more than \$78, of a Scotchman \$60, of an where from \$20,000 to \$100,000.

Interesting as are these statements to young en of brawn and enterprise, the inquiry as to how these men made their piles is likely to be more so, while the description of the route to be followed by the tenderfoot who would do as they have done is of much more interest and importance than all.

As a matter of fact, a very large number of the men who have struck it rich in mining for netals were prospectors whose capital amounted to perhaps a hun red dollars' worth of burro, bacon, beans, and tools. And they were men, too, whose real knowledge of ores and mines was so limited that they tramped over without recognizing much more good ore than they ever saw. They had learned the distinguishing characteristics of a few kinds of mineral-bearing ores, and they could swing a pick and lift a shovel and pound a drill. They were about as well fitted for mining with profit as an ordinary villager of the East is for conducting a big farm scientifically. That they succeeded in getting a 'air competence is commonly attributed to luck. The men who know say that this luck indicates ow many chances there are for the success o the scientific miner.

One of the best examples of the unlearned miner known to the Rocky Mountains was N. C. Creede, who gave his name to one of the most noted camps in Colorado, and the brief story of his career as told in THE SUN five years ago shows the ordinary method of fitting a tender shows the ordinary method of fitting a tenderfoot for success as a miner. Creede was born on
a farm, went West to become a plainsman, became interested in mining from observation,
and without any other experience than that obtained by looking at ores on the dump, began
his search. He eventually stumbled on a mine
which he "sold for little or nothing," to use his
own words, although it made a million for the
men who bought it. But when he had stumbled
on another vein he got \$20,000 out of it, and
then he did the very best thing a man in his condition could do. Being determined to follow
mining as a vocation for life, he used his money
in traveling about the mining revious of the entire West in order to learn all the surface indications of both cruppings and ores, Creede became in this way an expert prospector, and justified his labors and expenditures in perfecting
his knowledge of croppings by finding the famous
Amethyst mine.

Unfortunately, according to the experts, the
success of such men as Creede is demoralizing instead of advantageous to the interests of mining
as a business, and it was the opinion of one expert with whom the reporter talked that the
Klondike excitement would in the long run
prove a serious damage to all legitimate mining
interests, and of this something will be said
further on.

When one expert was asked what a young
man should do to become a capable mining man. foot for success as a miner. Creede was born on

further on.

When one expert was asked what a young man should do to become a capable mining man,

man should do to section a support of the said:

"What kind of mining do you have in mind? For you must consider that there as many branches to the mining business as you have dingers, and each branch is a different proposition from the others. For instance, it is a fact, astenishing as it may seem to you, that New Yark city is the business centre of the most important infining district in the United States, to maider the magnetic iron ore found in New York city is the base of and the said the to side the magnetic from ore found in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania and the bematite unices and sione quarries in those states and Connecticut. At first breath a sione quarry may not seen to be a mining proposition to a tenderfoot, but to take out grantle for buying or for building is neverthele a mining. busing or for building is revertheles a minute.

And then there are the zine mines in New Jet say and Pennsylvania. New York and its its adjoining it produce more than one had of the pig iron and coal and more than one thir of the whole indirectly product of the United the whole indirectly product of the United States. of the pig iron and coal and more than creethird at the whole influent product of the United States. The most s leatific, and that is to say the most profits ble, infining done in the world is to be seen right here in what you may call the New York district. And if any one wants to learn how to dig good products out of the earth, here is a right good place to begin.

"Now, to understand what I meant by saying that each kind of mining was different from the

"Now, to understand what I meant by saying that each kind of mining was different from the others, so have only occumpant a quarry on the shores of the Husbon, where they are making pavine blocks, with a coal mine in Pennsylvania, and the two with a true fissure vein of gold or silver in New Mexico. The quarry man, roughly peaking, drives a drill into the face of the cliff, inserts his dynamite, and blows down hundreds of tons of rock. This he breaks up into squares of snituble size, wheels them on the barges, and away they so to market. That is a simple proposition, but one man can do it at perhaps half the expense that it would cost another, the difference being found in the varying ability to arrange and work a plant so as to handle the material expeditions; and with the least amount of manual labor. The quarryman must have some knowledge of coology and must be a practical incohante I engineer.

"Golfs next to the cast mine, you will find there an underground proposition. There is a vein of coal to be taken from between two walls of rock. The oal must be cut out, and that is a different kind of work from blasting rock from the face of the cliff. Then the walls of rock must be supported, big timbers must be put in, and a knowledge of the strength of materials and of the pressure to be withstood is needed. The arrangements for bringing the coal to the surface, the cars and cables and units and loading it into cars.

"On the whole, the mining of coal is the propo-

for a hunting ground, but to pasture their herds of poines, goats, and cattle. This privileges the cars and cattles, the cars and cattles, the cars and cattles, and they became very undearbile neighbors for the whites, who were just occupying the country themselves.

A young the bush sambles offer to a white man. He lost, and when the winner went to take the porty and found that it was not he a warrant was sworn out for the Uteo as charge of horse stealing. Arrest was resisted, the Uteo scuttled into the hills, and the Sheriff posses was swelled by very man in the country that the world of the hills, and the Whites have only in wells of the hills, and the Whites have only in wells of the hills, and the Whites have only in wells of the hills, and the Whites have only in wells of the hills, and the Whites have only in wells of the hills, and the Whites have only in wells of the hills, and the Whites have only in wells of the hills, and the Whites have only in wells of the hills, and the Whites have only in wells of the hills, and the Whites have only in wells of the hills, and the Whites have only in wells of the hills, and the Whites have only in wells of the hills, and the Whiteshalls of the wells, well of the hills, and the Whiteshalls of the wells, well of the hills, and the whole region, every ranchman feeling that a hand of houtiles might sweep down upon him.

I result appeals were sent to Gov. Alva Adams, who is Goreron one as State on the well of the wells, and the well of the w

geologist can tell where to set the drill to locate

Then comes the working of the deposit. It is not wholly unlike a coal mine, then, so far as hoisting out the material is concerned. You must sink shafts and run levels and operate hoists and cars and pumps. You need a muchanical engineer for that, but in the mean time you need a survey or to plot and plan the workings, you need a geologist to keep track of the formations encountered, and you need an assayer to determine the quality of ore encountered from day to day. Stories are common of men who stripped one grade of ore from a vein and left a more valuable grade before the determined of the country rock. They are often true and they show that the mine had neither a geologist. The case of the country of the mine had neither a geologist.

The fact of the matter is, the progress of the mining industry has been so great in recent years that no man is or can be an export in all kinds of mining. On the other hand, the nation never had so many good specialists in mining as it has now. And, what is more important, there never was such a demand for well-trained specialists as there is now. Here is something well worth considering. Mining offers for the right men better chances of success than any other business, the success comes quicker than in other industries, and what is more important than all else is the fact that a competent man, even if he doesn't strike a great fortune quickly, is certain of steady employment at good wages. "What, then, would you say to a young man who wanted to become an expert!" was asked. "I would tell him to go to the best school of mines he could find and take the full course, including, if possible, au academic course with it. For in the best school of the kind a man may in The fact of the matter is, the progress of the cluding, if possible, an academic course with it. For in the best school of the kind a man may, in six years, with conscientious study graduate with honors as a bacholor of arts and a mining

with honors as a bacholor of arts and a mining engineer."

"He will get his sheepskins," said the reportor, "but when he goes to the mine and supplies for a job, the practical men in the shaft will laugh at him."

"That has often bappened. If he goes to the shaft, and, with lofty air, tries to tell the old hands how to do their work, they will hold him under the pump till the starch is out of his boiled shirt. But if he starch is out of his boiled shirt. But if he starch us out of his boiled shirt. But if he starch us out of his boiled shirt. But if he starch us as prospector and roughs it for a year, and then goes to work at any rough job he can get about the mine and sticks to it until he can pound steel or swing a pick or do whatever practical work he may until he has learned what can be learned only by practice, he will find himself master of the situation."

"But suppose that during the seven years so passed he had been at work about various nines, could be not have picked up enough practical information to place him far ahead of the book miner i" Not in seventeen or seventeen.

passed he had been at work about various mines, could he not have picked up enough practical information to piace him far ahead of the book miner?

"Not in seventeen or seventy years could he do it. Understand, there are a whole lot of mining men who are self-imade and practical. They are high in the ranks, but if you ask them for their opinions they will invariably say they regret the lack of college training and that they would have been far better off in their profession, no matter what their standing, if they had had it. The man who is a born miner will get on in spite of lack of education, but the men who are succeeding best of all-the men who are succeeding best of all-the men who are solutely sure to attain wealth and influence—are those who have well-trained natural abilities. You have got to have all-around mental culture added to native force in mining, as well as in law or medicine in these days. The min who knows can have gill,0000 a year, or perhaps \$100,000 a year, or perhaps \$100,000 a year, as one was paid in South Africa, with a good interest in the property added. The ordinary good man who has gained his knowledge by hard knocks in the mine, is now getting from \$1,500 to \$2,500 a year as mine boos."

An examination of the course in mining engineering, as described in the course in a well-known school of mines, says, first of all, that "the course is a severe one, and should be undertaken only by those who are well propared physically, mentally, and by previous training to devote themselves earnestly to the work that will be required of them." Before they can be admitted they must have a high school education, and must be able to read both French and German, in order to get what may be learned from books in those languages. Having these, they enter on a course of study that includes not only such branches as geology, chemistry, and mechanics, but also botany and zoology; in short, they must take a course that will give them a found in Pennsylvania and Michigan and Colorado and Montana, where ev

THE DEAD OF CUBA A Call for the Vengeance Due to Justice and Humanity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ac count contained in this morning's SUN of the extermination of the Cuban people is enough to start hot pulses in a marble statue. Sixty-eight thousand hapless human beings starved death! What awful scenes of suffering; of the torture, the madness of hunger; of the slow, fearful agony of men and women and little children wasting away and crying for a morsel of food, does this brief statement picture to the imagination! Two hundred thousand pacificos tracily murdered by the Spanish butcherst cruelty of the Spanish barb time, of the despair and helplessness of the victims do these figures

Is American love of liberty, American sympathy for a people struggling to throw off the yoke of subjection and oppression, dead! Has yoke of subjection and expression, dead! Has our blood become as the water of Arctic streams that we can look on these scenes, enacted at our very exors, and strench forth no protecting hand! Shame on Americal Shame on our Government at Washington that it utily dallies and parietys with spann in this matter? The conduct of this war in Caba by Spain is one of the blackest crimes in become, and we suffer it to go on within earshot, almost, of the cries of the murdered and the grown of the starving!

The dains Cuban people—steadfast unto death.

The dying Cuban people—steadfast unto death to the cause of liberty—look to us with appealing and (9h, shame on our cruel indifference) still trusting eyes. And while the groans of men tortured, but hered, starved; while the swins of men tortured, but hered, starved; while the swins heries of thousands of women nutraged and murdered; while the pitcous, martrending eries (little chaleren cruell) starved, ring in our cars, we harden our hearts and feebly remonstrate with the murderess Spain, who parleys with us only to gain time to complete her frightful work of externalming. How long shall we hold our peace? How long shall we stay our hand? Hefor, heaven, are we clam of blood guiltiness in this mater? I at here no duty laid upon an enlightened and Christian and powerful nation to rho rain the murderous brutelty, the reientless cruelty, of such savages as the Spanish! HUMANITAS. The dying Cuban people—steadfast unto death

Spanish / HUMANITA ich savages as the Sp. New York, Oct. 28.

"MISLED BY MR. SHERMAN."

THE CITIZENS' UNION IN OHIO. A Threat to Great Interests There, as I

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : There is surprising lot of falsification on the wires from Ohio for the New York newspapers, and I send a summary of the facts that have a direct ap plication to the Mayoralty canvass in the Greater

New York territory. It is absolutely false that there is friction be tween the Republican Senators of Ohio, and it is a foolish falsification to say that Hanna has been threatening Foraker. been threatening Foraker. Some very fresh liar must have told that silly tale. Foraker is one of the last men anybody would be likely to threaten. He has been fighting hard for Mr. Hanna, and has constantly said ho could not have a more agreeable colleague in the Senate than he has got. He told me so, and I have known him well and long. There was a little friction about the State organization, and Mr. Hanna very properly insisted upon having things his own way, as he was particularly interested in the Legislature which had a Senator to re-elect. But that blew over after the convention. It is possible Foraker has a friend or two who have insisted upon that untimely zeal which is characterized as "fool friendship;" but if there are such persons fussing now they are unimportant, and they would doom themselves to everlasting disgrace and hopeless relegation to the rear if they should

persist in muddling the present contest. Mr. John R. McLean is the embodiment of ansound money principles in Ohio. He is not only a free silver man but a greenbacker. father invented the idea of paying off the national debt-all of it at once-in "more greenbacks," and he is loyal to his father's views, and there is no reason about it. Mr. Hanna, now the Senator in the seat of Sherman, is as sound as Sherman himself on money-and if Hanna goes out and McLean goes into the Sen ate, that body becomes the servant of the Silver Trust. McLean will be, if chosen for Senator, the holder of the veto power in that body to check all wholesome money legislation. There is now a perfect understanding of this in Obio. Mr. Bryan's presence on the stump makes the case plain, and the Republicans are under great obligations to him for saying the first thing in Ohio that a single vote in the Senate now would have an all-prevailing influence. Bryan is in Ohio to win this almighty vote, as he calls it, for Bryanism. Now, how does it happen that there is any

danger of such a result in Ohio! It is because the Citizens' Unions have been used to confuse party lines and obscure issues. It is because there is in Cincinnati a Citizens' Union organization against the Republican party, made up very much in the same way and conducted in the same manner as the New York manifestation. This Cincinnati Citizens' Union is like the New York new party in this-it is perfectly reckless in regard to if not entirely hostile loward the Republican party, for purposes that are conveniently disguised as "reforms," so far as names and phrases go; but this "reform' party in Cincinnati has to begin its good work by voting the State Democratic ticket. That is he head of the thing. The tail of it is an alleged 'fusion" ticket for the Legislature, and la Hamilton county (Cincinnall) fourteen members of that body are chosen in a block, and so completely have the reformers been boodwinked that if that fusion ticket is elected the fourteen votes will be for McLean, that is to say, for an attack upon the public credit and business prosperity of the United States, clouding the fair prospects of the whole country. The Republicans have carried Legislatures outside Cincinnati, but they are not accustomed to do so, and the complexion of the United States Senate in all prob ability turns on the Cincinnati vote. There was nearly twenty thousand majority in Cincinnati for McKinley, and the Citizens' Union business men, bedraggled at the tail of a false fusion ticket, propose to turn the city and State and the Senate of the United States over to McLean, when he has certainly not been in any sense help in real reform politics or good government in Cincinnati, but, on the contrary, quite the re

I address these lines to THE SUN because I think that paper has correctly diagnosed the disease that threatens the sound money party in Ohio, and would check the prosperous industries and enterprise of the country. We of New York the Greater are afflicted with the same malady. It is the plague of false pretences.

MURAT HAISTEAD.

LOW MEN NEVER SOUGHT UNION Party to Nominate Low.

To the Epiron of The Sux-Sir: During a speech at the Thirteenth Regiment armory in Brooklyn last night, Corporal Tanner made the statem ut, as near as I could hear and understand it, that a com-Seth Low and previous to the Republican nomine tion, called upon Senator Platt and urged his influ ence to bring about the indersement of their candi date by the Republican convention. Will THE SUN concerning it? A reply in to-morrow morning's pa per would be greatly appreciated. The answer may lead to deciding a number of wavering voters. Yours

respectfully. OCT. 28, 1897. Mr. Tanner said in his speech at the Thirteenth

Regiment armory:

Mr. Tanner said in his speech at the Thirteenth Regiment armory:

There is a question I am not able to repress I put it in all sincerity: What would these gentlemen have said b, when they went to Mr. Platt and sought his active interference, as they did, in behalf of Mr. Low's candidacy for Mayor, he had assented to it, and had said: "I will do my utmost to nominate Mr. Low." Would these gentlemen be crying out against Mr. Low as the puppet of Senator Platt! No honest man will dare deny-if he does, he stamps himself as a falsifier—that they went and begged Platts influence for the nomination of Mr. Low. I do not blame them. I am not criticising them for that. It was good politics to do it; it was common sense. Senator Platt has friends so knit to him by a flection that all the villification in the world cannot change; men who know him to be the kind of a man that when you have his simple. Yes, sir., you have him where you have other men sometimes when you have them under bonds and under oath. A man with comprehensive views of affairs, of large endowment, one who seeks the greatest good to the greatest number, who believes in his party as part of his very life, who has stood by it through victory and through defeat, and who will stand by it until the day of his death—that is the kind of man Thomas C. Platt is.

Senator Platt said last night: "After Mr.

Senator Platt said last night: "After Mr. Low's nomination a social friend of mine, who is a member of the Committee of Fifty, called on me in an unofficial capacity. He came only as a friend to talk with me on the political situation. He mentioned Mr. Low's possible nomination by the Republicans. He did not speak as a member of the Committee of Fifty. He spoke only as a personal friend of mire. No committee from Mr. Low or anybody else has ever asked the Republican party to nominate Mr. Low."

Do the People Want One-Man Power !

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: Am I not corectly informed that at the time Mr. Low was Mayor of Brooklyn, in handing the commission of office to his "executive officers" he at the same time demanded and received the written resignations of said "executive officers"? Was it then or is it now a commendable method of appointment and one in contemplation of either the letter or spirit of the law as set forth in the Brooklyn Charter of 1882 or the Greater New York Charter of 1897? If contrary to the letter and spirit of the law, was it not the act of one capable of assuming unto himself all the pow ers of an autocrat?

Mr. Low does not treat of this method of appoint

ment in the chapter contributed by him to that clever Englishman's book, "The American Commonwealth," has be made any statement in the present campaign as to how he would act in similar matters should be be elected Mayor of Greater New York? Has Mr. George, Mr. Van Wyck, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Wardwell, or Mr. Glea s n made any statement that any possible appoint-ments they might make would be only during the pleasure of the appointing power? Would it not be well if the people whose suffrages are asked at this election had some advance assurance whether the candidates for those suffrages do or do not propose near of election to the Mayoralty, to abrogate the power, pure and simple. Is it not emmently proper we should know it before rather than after election that we may know what we are voting for?
PERCY I. Aleans, 247 West 11-3th street.
New York, Oct. Wi.

Heavy Mausas Apples. From the Topeku State Journal.
Apples are being hauled to Topeka with four-horse

A SIEGE OF LOW LADIES.

FAILURE OF AN ATTEMPT TO STORM THEIR PRESS BUREAU.

olitical Questions Which Women Were Asked to Answer-Republican Women's Views of

the Present Campaign—The Press Bureau of the Ludy Cits and Its Novel Methods, A certain newspaper which is addicted to the symposium habit has sent a list of questions to various New York women. One of these lists was received by the women at the Republican headquarters. It was accompanied by a request, which amounted to a demand, that the questions be answered. If the Republican women failed to answer them, so the communication stated, the newspaper would print some answers of its own invention.

The threat was unnecessary. The Republican women were decidedly pleased to have an opportunity of getting into that particular jour nal something which they had actually said. They sent a note back with the answered questions, saying that the paper had so often mispuoted them, had published so many "interviews" which had never taken place, and had sscribed to them so many sentiments waich they did not entertain that they welcomed an opportunity of being correctly quoted in that particular quarter.
The questions were four in number:

1. Do the methods employed in the conduct of the

present campaign meet with your approval? 2. What improvem his would you suggest? 3. What particular feature of the political situation

do you constlor most important?

4. Had women been given equal representation in the campaign with men, do you think they would have advised a fight on legitimate issues and not per-

onalities? These were the searching questions which the journal in question, after presumably mature deliberation, propounded. Several of the women who have received the list have hinted that it was a new instance of "the mountain labored and brought forth a mouse." However, a few of them further remarked that even the resulting " mouse" was of so insignificant proportions that not even the most timed woman could be much impressed by it. This is the manner in which the Republican women dealt with it.

which the Republican women dealt with it.

1. In the methods employed in the conduct of the
present campaign meet with your approval?

Answer—The methods employed by the Republican
party in this campaign in et with our approval.

2. What improvements wound your suggest?

Answer—Having approved Republican methods in
answer to your previous question, we have no suggestions to make to Republican managers. We are
not interested in suggesting improvements to managers of other parties. What particular feature of the political situation

on consider most important? swer—The obtaining of votes for practical "good erminent," as represented in the platform of the ublican party and the personality of Benjamin P.

Track.

4. Had women been given equal representation in the campaten with men, do you not think they would have advised a fight on legitimate issues and not persomattles?

Answer-Republican women have had adequate representation in this company, and Republicans always light on legitimate issues. Our platform is made up of them.

ways again on regularize assue. Our plantors is made up of them?

At that wonderful institution of the Low ladies, the so-called "press bureau of the Women's Municipal League," they "didn't know about the questions. The press agent was taking an afternoon map when The Sun reporter called, but she kindly inturrupted her dreams of the great Prophet. She hadn't heard of any questions. Now, in order to preserve the sacred personages of the members of the league from contact with the unde world, no one is allowed to intrude upon them at headquarters. Everyboly is referred to the wonderful press bureau. The press bureau, by the way, deserves a notice all by itself. A Sun reporter has several times called upon the press agent to ask hor what she had is say on certain statements which had appeared in the morning papers.

"Well, really," she has always replied, "I don't see the papers;"

This novel conception of the duties of a press.

papers!"
This novel conception of the duties of a press
This novel conception of the duties of a press This novel conception of the duties of a press-bureau has thoroughly enterred the Low ladies to all the reporters who have had anything to do with them. Not long ago a representative of a Low paper called at the press bureau and wanted to obtain permission to approach some of the mysteriously secluded lady Cits over all the headquarters. The reporter, a woman, was solemnly warned against attempting such a thing.

solemnly warned against attempting such a thing.

"But," she explained, "the ladies ought to be willing to see me. My paper is for Low, and we want all the news on his side!"

"Oh!" exclaimed the Low press agent, "Why, is your paper for Low! Why, I didn't know that! Well, that's nice; but I don't think the ladies will want you to come and see them, anyway!"

The same warning was offered to The Sun reporter when she suggested soling to headquare.

porter when she suggested going to headquar-

ters to ask the Low ladies if they had been invited to the journalistic symposium.

"I was there this morning," said the press agent, "and they didn't say anything about it, so I guess they haven't received the questions.

The press agent seemed to think that nothing ever happens later than 10 A. M., so there was nothing more to be said. The reporter tried the questions on the press agent herself, however, and received four answers.

"Well, I don't know," was the reply to question No. I.

tion No. 1. "Well, I don't know," was the reply to question No. 2.
"Well, I don't know," was the reply to question No. 4.
Question No. 3 drew the following penetrating and wise answer:

ing and wise answer:
"Well, I think the large meetings are quite a
feature of the political situation." This was all the press agent had to say. WHY NOT A SUPPER TRAINS

Then Surburbanites Might Get Something to Eas After Going to the Theatre.

Augustus Thomas, the dramatist, lives in New Rochelle, and attends the theatre in New York frequently in the evening. It so happens that the last train back to New Rochelle does not leave New York late enough to permit a deliberate man to get supper after the theatre. and this has grieved Mr. Thomas sorely. He proposed several weeks ago, in a serious way to ome of his friends, that a petition be sent to the railroad company assing for a dining car on

railroad company assing for a dining car on the late train. No such petition has been sent, but the suggestion is not beyond the bounds of probability. A railroad man said vesterday that there are nearly adoan so-called theatre trains running out of New York every night except Sundays, and several of them are so-well patronized that, in his opinion, a supper car would be a success.

"The runs of most of these trains," he said, "average from half an hour to an hour. If it could be arranged so that when the sub-roundres came down to the theatre they might leave their supper orders at the stat on quick service could be secured. They would find their orders executed and served just as they boarded the train. That sounds fantastic, but I-houldn't be surprised to see it tested at no distant day."

Surf Over Two Islands Abrenst.

From the Baltimore Sun. When it is known that Chincoteague is an tsland about one mile and a half wide, and that on its castern side and between it and the ocean is Assiteague Island, also about one mile occan is Assirague state, and a half wide, some idea of the power of the surf can be gained when it is stated that as some points it sweeps entirely over both islands. It is said that at least 100 wells have been rendered until for use by the said water with which they have been illed. It is also said that after this is once done they are never again fit to be next for drinking purposes. used for drinking purposes.

